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Philadelphia, Monday, September 12, 1921

STERRETT GUESSES WRONG

ROBERT J. STERRETT, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney. is talking as a pessimistic partisan when he. says that there is no hope for Philadelphia save through the defeat of the Republican

The Democratic Party in this city is so small that it cannot be resorted to as an alternative. It polled about 50,000 votes in a local election out of a total of 250,000 or 300,000 before the women secured the

Such progress as is made here must be made through the supremacy of the better elements in the Republican Party.

In short, the hope for Philadelphia lies in the defeat of what Elihu Root once called the criminal conspiracy which masquerades under the name of the Republican Party.

The chief conspirators are not Republicans from principle. They have affiliated themselves with that party merely because It is in the majority. If they lived in New York they would be Tammany Democrats and would vote the Democratic ticket in national as well as in local elections.

The task before the Republican voters is to defeat at the primaries this year the ticket supported by these men, and to defeat it in succeeding years with such overwhelm ing majorities that the conspirators will be driven from politics.

It can be done if the voters wish to do it.

PRIMARY DELINQUENTS

S WAS the case in the mayoralty cam-A paign of two years ago, the primary election marks the high tide of the political

The struggle which so intimately involves the fate of decent government in this city will be waged at the polls on September 20 Registration is the credential for voting in the primaries, provided the registrant has designated his party affiliation.

insignificance of the Democratic Party in Philadelphia has almost inevitably rendered the selection of Republican candidates the most important political question

The primaries will determine whether the Contractor Combine or its opponents are in

Unregistered electors will be barred from the primaries. It is not, however, too late for citizens to repair their failure to visit the registration places of their respective

The law is more considerate of delinquents than is sometimes believed. Citizens who were out of town or ill on the established registration days, and can furnish authentic excuses for their absence, are privileged, even at this late hour, to present requests for enrollment on September 14 and 15 at

Room 630 in the City Hall. The Registration Commissioners will sit from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 noon. There is still a chance for unregistered citizens to participate in the decisive primaries if they are enterprising enough to make a comparatively slight effort.

HITCHCOCK'S LEVY ON CAPITAL

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S criticism of the proposal of Secretary Mellon to reduce the surtaxes on large incomes to 25 per cent reads as if it might be intended as a declaration of Democratic policy. If so, it deserves serious consideration.

The Senator says there should be gradual increase of the surtaxes until they reached 64 per cent. That is, he objects to a repeal of the high surtaxes in the existing law. He insists that such sums as \$500,000 cannot be regarded as incomes. They are merely increases in capital, insists, "and ought to be considered contrary to public policy."

Assuming for the moment that he is right. his proposition is that the Government must make a levy on capital and thus discourage its accumulation. Such a theory of taxation has never been seriously proposed before save by the Socialists or the Communists Others have regarded it as the business of Government to foster the accumulation of capital, to encourage thrift and to make large enterprises easy and to do nothing to

prevent their success. If the Democratic Party is to be committed to reducing fortunes by a levy on them and to penalize the recipients of in comes above a given sum. It is desirable that it should be known, so that the country may understand where it stands.

THE YOUTH OF CHEMISTRY

THREE thousand American, British and Canadian chemists have lately been dis cussing the state of their profession at convention in New York. It would have been difficult to find that number of chemists In the whole world a hundred years ago.

Chemistry as we understand it today is one of the youngest of the sciences. It was not until 150 years ago that the chemists began to accumulate any definite knowledge about the constitution of matter. We know today that the theories then advanced after experiment were inadequate and unsatisfac-They have been upset by the discovery of radium.

But before Laveisier the common believe among all men of science was that matter was composed of two substances. One was called phlogiston or fire and the other was Combustion was supposed to come about through the liberation of the fire through decomposition. Experimental chemistry, begun by Robert Dovle in the seventrenth century, laid the foundation for a more definite knowledge of the processes of

The modern chemist is continually seeking out the key to those processes about which he frankly confesses he knows little He does not formulate a theory until he has

a series of facts to support it.

The old chemists made their theory first and guessed at the facts. For example, they knew that fire burns and that quicklime Therefore they said that the lity of quicklime was due to the fire used in burning the limestone to make the lime; a theory about as unscientific as of the old astronomers who insisted that the earth was flat and that the heavenly bodies revolved about it.

The man who discovered oxygen and laid the foundations for analytical chemistry died and was buried in Northumberland in this State in 1804, only 117 years ago. In 2004 the chemists of the time may regard the theories of the chemists of the present as more primitive than present day chemists regard the views of those who preceded Joseph Priestley.

500,000 BUSY BOAT-ROCKERS HARD AT WORK IN THE U. S.

The Narrative of Ku Klux Borers From Within and Their Labors to Divide the Country

DIVIDE a nation or a political state and, of course, you weaken it by half. Divide it again and you leave it exposed to all the cumulative forces of ruin and disinte-

Go up and down the United States and patiently range religious creed against religious creed, befouling men's minds with whispered lies-dividing the people into antagonistic groups moved by mutual hate and furious, unexplainable suspicions-and what can become of the spirit of national unity that we have created out of more than a century of experience and hope?

How will it fare with us in the next

great emergency?

What will become of the sense of common aims, common purposes and a common destiny that is the true source of our strength, and how are we to survive in a world of highly organized national effort?

When a civilized order is divided against itself the end is in sight. A nation is in some ways like an army in the field. Break it in two and you can trample it at your

A wedge of the sort which military commanders in Europe used to talk about is being driven into the life of the United States. Behind it is the more or less mysterious group of men who have revived Ku Kluxism and intensified and multiplied and expanded the passions that made the

old organization dangerous and detestable. So menacing is this movement to America, so destructive is it to the foundations of our common life, that it would be easy to suspect its leaders of purposes far shrewder and more studiously malignant than any now apparent on the surface of their scheme.

Outwardly, the Ku Kluxism of the hour seems merely like an astounding manifestation of mass neurosis.

It exhibits at every turn the unthinkable malice and the love of uncanny suggestiveness, shabby imitations of mystery and dark grandeur that ordinarily are apparent only in subnormal minds. Its central appeal is to instincts of vanity and cruelty. Its books are a hash of English that can only amaze a reasoning being.

Yet a survey of the country shows that about 500,000 men have solemnly sworn allegiance to Kluxism and its Wizards and Goblins and joined in a secret war upon Catholics, Jews, Negroes and the foreignborn and those of foreign parentage.

Each member is required to pay \$10 for the rights of citizenship in the "invisible empire." for the right to aid in establishing law above the written law and government above the established Government of the United States and its various communities,

Judge William B. Sheppard, of the United States District Court of New York. who has just ordered a Grand Jury investigation of this extraordinary business, may be right in assuming that Ku Kluxism, if it is not curbed, may prove to be as disruptive to the life of America as bolshevism has been to Russin.

The Baltimore Sun may be right in its assertion that "Imperial Wizard" Simmons and his associates are merely engaged in a large and extremely profitable exploitation of suckers.

In either event, the Ku Khux is dangerous. It is being zealously pushed through n card-index system of efficiency and with an army of professional organizers and

propagandists. What its ultimate purpose may be no one is permitted to know. Its avowed purposes are amazing enough to bewilder people accustomed to think in rational terms.

Men who go abroad in masks-unashamed of the badges immemorially associated with cowardice and crime-assume to be secret rensors of the moral, religious, social and political life of the country, to administer justice independently, to torture and burn if the whim seizes them-and to formulate their codes according to the will of a gentleman who sits in Atlanta counting his money and writing books that would be funny if they were not for the most part unintelligible.

Whether the Ku Klux is due merely to nental aberrations in its lenders or to a scheme larger than any of its members suspeet, it needs daylight let in upon it.

Daylight it shall have.

The columns of this newspaper are opened oday to admit the detailed truth about the organization as it has been revealed in a carefully made country-wide investigation.

Day by day we shall print the story of the Ku Klux. We shall tell no more than the truth about it. That is enough. What could be more astonishing than the pectacle of a large and increasing group of men at the business of creating a separate. independent Government of intolerance within the United States-within a country that has grown great because of the un-

wavering devotion of Protestant and Cath-

alic. Jew and Gentile, white men and black.

who from the beginning have hoped and

fought and died for it without a shadow of

doubt to temper their love of the land or

their loyalty to its Government?

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

WORD comes from Washington that the farmers' bloe in Congress is opposed to Senator Smoot's proposed "manufac turers' sales tax" of 3 per cent, but that if it is called a "manufacturers" tax" the members of the bloc will vote for it.

The proposed tax will raise revenue so simply and in such large amounts that its advocates in Congress ought to be willing o give to it any name which will conciliate the opposition. It does not make any difference what it is called so long as we

The objection that the tax will be pyramided as it is passed from the manufac-turer to the jobber and so on to the retailer and the consumer is more serious, If that can be removed it ought to be possible to get an almost unanimous Re-publican vate for it. The Democrats will cote against it, as they are planning to vote

against the whole Republican tax program. The numbers of the United States Cham ber of Commerce favor the kind of a tax which Senator Smoot has proposed, and they do not care what it is called. But care made apposes it because, among

other reasons, it will upset the machinery already organized for collecting revenue under the present law. But this is a frivolous objection. And, anyway, it is Congress and not the Secretary of the Treasury which is empowered by the Constitution to decide what taxes shall be levied and how.

MEN WHO DO THINGS

PRESIDENT HARDING'S determination that the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments shall accomplish results is indicated by the character of the men he has appointed to represent America. Secretary Hughes, Senator Lodge, Elihu Root and Senator Underwood are the equals in ability and experience of the best men

whom the other nations will send. They are neither visionaries nor agita-ors. They have never tried to bully or drive the country into a position for which

it was not prepared. Some extremists call them conservatives and even go so far as to say that they have never actively supported any disarmament

But even if this were true, it is a qualification rather than a disqualification for the task before them.

The ground has been prepared in part by the agitators and in greater part by the experience of the world that competition in armament is putting a heavier burden upon it than it can bear.

The agitators are seldom qualified by temperament or training for constructive application of the reforms they favor.

These reforms have to be brought about in their final form by cool-thinking and level-headed men who face the facts and adjust the new policy to the old conditions, Garrison and Phillips and the other antislavery agitators would have emancipated the slaves long before Lincoln issued his famous proclamation. Lincoln was not an abolitionist. He was a conservative on the slavery question, so far as any man opposed to slavery in principle could be a conservative. He did not abolish slavery until it

became expedient as a war measure. Limitation of armaments can now be looked forward to with confidence because it has become expedient.

Secretary Hughes, who is a lawyer of wide experience accustomed to measuring his mind with the minds of other able men. can be depended on to state the case with clearness and precision when he calls the conference to order.

Mr. Root is distinguished for his success in finding a way to do that which it is legitimately desired to do. In the present instance he will be in an assembly of men who wish to do something if they can only discover how. His knowledge of international affairs will enable him to indicate to the foreign statesmen how they can do what they wish to do and how they can avoid the pitfalls that may be laid for them by their political opponents at home.

And the presence in the conference of Senators Lodge and Underwood, the leaders of the two parties in the Senate, will assure the visiting statesmen of the political unity of the United States. The conference is not a partisan but a

national undertaking, backed by the best sentiment of all parties. The subject is bigger than partisanship. It is a movement in the interest of humanity as a whole, on which there can be

no serious difference of opinion,

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S 'VICTORY'

Disparches from Costa Rica accredit the battleship Pennsylvania, which sailed from Philadelphia with 400 marines a few weeks ago, with playing a silent role in the international drama resulting in the occupation of the Coto region in Central America by the Government favored in the carefully considered White arbitral award. The peaceful entry of Costa Rican troops

has been joyfully received. Panama, though with bad grace, has refrained from actual opposition It is fair to consider the effects of the presence of the Pennsylvania upon this situntion. Bullying battleships, with force as

their sole argument, are objects of a deal of detestation nowadays. The coincidence of moral and physical strength, however, is another story.

The "victory" of the Pennsylvania is an argument for navies that point true. Admittedly it is sometimes difficult to steer an unimpeachable ethical course. In the race for monster armaments moral values that should be basic are perilously likely to

disappear. But maritime police forces engaged in inistering to the needs of justice are far from superfluities, and, granted same agreements between the nations, it is unnecessary that such navies should be of colossal pro

It is in mad competition that the danger lies, not in firm stands for fair play.

The Pennsylvania, engaged on a mission of decency, has justified itself by not firing a shot or detailing a single marine to active shore duty.

A TALE OF TWO PROJECTS

MENICANS of standing are disinclined to discuss at length the status of the superb new opera house erected in their national capital. The external walls of the structure have

been standing for about a decade. Within there is one of the miracles of modern art. the opalescent glass curtain, without a peer

the world over.

Yet the building is incompleted in certain details, the lack of which renders it unfit for present use. It is majestic, but futile. Festal performances in honor of the current observance of the centenary of Mexican in-

lependence are being given in an old and ess pretentious playhouse. Regrets for the situation are expressed in the fateful word revolution." It may be added that grand opers is

esthetic luxury and that enterprises of this kind are apt to be slow of growth. By January 1, according to Director

Twining, the cars for the Frankford elevated will be ready for use. The structure itself is virtually finished. Bids for power-house work will be advertised on September 13. Nobody knows when a lease with the P. R. T. will be signed, if ever. It is uncertain that the city will run the line What can be definitely forecast is that it will soon be in condition to be operated.

Mexican excuses will not suffice, road is a necessity, not a luxury. Revolution is not responsible for the intolerable yet tolerated, situation. Revolution, moreover, does imply action and is, consequently, a rarity in this neigh-

orhood. The prosecuting attorney of Hackensack, N.
J. grieves that the deli-cate sensibilities of and Whiskers womenkind should be jarred by service or juries; a view with which one of the juryomen strongly dissents. We should like to hear the opinion of the woman who went to all in Wilmington in order to grow a side show beard with which to support her family and, just at the moment of her sucto be pinched again by Millville and West Chester authorities. Is she usurping man's rights or are women's privileges being denied to her?

New York will lose its last firehorse December 1. Sentiment will deplore his passing, but Efficiency will grin contentedly. The firehorse made a brave showing, but, because his energy manifested itself in an up and down rather than a forward motion, he made a poor showing compared to a motortruck.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Edward Root Tells of a Characteristic of Roosevelt and Companion Recites Strange Lapse on the Part of Woodrow Wilson

By SARAH D. LOWRIE WE WERE talking about vitality the other day and agreeing that it was the foundation quality of genius when one of the party. Edward Root, fell to reminiscing

about that great exponent of vital energy, Theodore Roosevelt. As his father's son, Edward Root would have had ample opportunity to observe Roosevelt from a very near and intimate position down in Washington; but quite apart from being Elihu Root's son, Edward Root is an observer with whom notable persons would be themselves, and themselves at their best, I think. The fact of his denfness has in a sense set him a little apart, and that he is composed and thoughtful and shrewdly humorous has, I fancy, given him the role of confident rather than advise or the role of confidant rather than adviser or defender or executant for elder men. He has a face that tells no tales, and yet and then there is a smile that is illuminating as to his sweet-tempered view of life, so that one is piqued to know what he thinks and then charmed into voicing one's own

Curiously enough, with that power to gain the confidence of other people he has not followed in his father's footsteps and become a lawyer, but has turned to teach ing, somewhat along the lines that Ruskin followed, the ethics of beauty in art or the ethics of art in beauty, whichever way one choose to define a lectureship that teaches the appreciation of art.

What he said about Roosevelt was from the standpoint of an artist observing a man of action, and was valuable as throwing yet more light on that already vividly illumi-

A PROPOS of Roosevelt's gestures, he said that they were like his voice, effective from their very vehemence. He called Roosevelt's voice "that terrible little voice" Rooseveit's voice "that terrible little voice" that was shouted out with such force that the reiterated sound of it alone could bring an audience to its feet in excited enthusinsm. His gestures had a like power of exciting and moving one, though in an ordinary man they would have seemed overemphasized. He had a sense of crowds and of distance and of momentum in what he did with his body to carry his meaning, so of distance and of momentum in what he did with his body to carry his meaning, so that whether he was bidding his successor to the presidency good-by on the day of his inauguration on the terrace of the Capitol before that vast crowd representing the National Action of the Capitol before that vast crowd representing the National Action of the Capitol before that vast crowd representing the National Action of the Capitol before that vast crowd representing the National Action of the Capitol tion or whether he was waving his hat to the children and wife of the engineer of his private train as it roared past their on the outskirts of a town, what he felt was

carried without loss of power. His hand-grasp of Taft as he left to make his train while the inaugural speech was still in full tide said so much of what he expected of Taft and what the Nation behind him expected, that Taft's speech was interrupted by an uproar of applause and farewell which followed Roosevelt out of the Capitol and down the great steps to his waiting motor: the way he rose from his writing on the private car when his secre-tary, Loeb, mentioned to him that the train was about to pass the home of the man driving the train, his quick snatching up of his hat-always by the top of it, never by the brim-his pumping it up and down with quick jerks, as some powerful animal might jerk something in his great set jaw, all reached the waving woman and her children and told them that he felt the power that

EDWARD ROOT said that that sense of the public and of his position as in a The public and of his position as in a way symbolizing the power the public delegated never left him. He used it as one would use a sixth sense, as part of his responsibility toward men. His power of correlating facts with people and using that knowledge quickly and to the point was natural with him and was also consciously cultivated as part of his duty as President. Edward Root went on to say that Paul Warburg had once remarked on it to him, and to illustrate how facile the President could be, told him that on the return of

could be, told him that on the return of President Roosevelt from Panama the ship carrying the presidential party had drawn up at the same wharf in the same harbor in one of the West Indies alongside of an outgoing ship on which Warburg was a senger, and for a brief moment on docking the gong planks of both vessels were ap proximately close. Warburg had the merest acquaintance with Roosevelt then and was surprised at the quick recognition that he got, and more than surprised to have the President call out heartily, "Our boys are classmates in Harvard, and my son thinks

The eleverness of the whole quick recognition of the potentialities of the encounter struck a man like Warburg more than the fact of the cordiality even.

As Edward Root said, he excited one's imagination by the vitality of his power to master an opportunity.

FROM that point the conversation of our group flashed sidelights on one man or another in the public eye who had or who had not that gift of turning a situation to

a marked degree both in his private and public encounters, and some one else agreed that he had at times this public sense being the central figure, and then again strangely lapsed from it, failing both politi cally and artistically to remember that what did counted immeasurably in the success of his plans.

at liberty to quote, but who had been in a sense a participator in the following episode, told of one of those curious lapses.

DURING the war the Red Cross was given ton as the Presidential Suite in

was the wife of one of the high ceremony on the part of the wounded sol ready to salute. all palpably sufferers from the great ordeal

through which they had come. And the President passed from door to door without apparently seeing one man of them, with a face intent on some inward

Strange lapse, indeed! He went from

Many hotels will b needed in Philadel-phia for the Sesqui-Tentatively Centennial, and they will without doubt be built. Many will be erected to endure, for unquestionably the city's need in this diunquestionably the city's need in this di-rection is great and will be greater en-tirely spart from the big fair; but most of them will be small and ephemeral, thrown up for a quick clean-up. All of which points to the wisdom of the suggestion made that huge camping places be set aside within and near the city may be parked and tents erected by and for visitors who would otherwise be without adequate accommodation,



'RASSLIN' WITH IT

her husband wielded for him, and admired it.

dramatic account. Some one said that Wilson had had it to

And then a man whose name I am not

control of what is known in Washing-Railroad Station for the use of the soldier that were being transferred to the Walter Reed Hospital and other convalescing cen

The woman in charge on the day that the President and his party were to sail on the George Washington for the first trip to Paris officers, and her sense of drill and discipline made her feel that as the presidential party passed through the waiting-room on the way to the private train there should be as much diers as was possible in their crippled condiers as was possible in their cripping con-dition. Cots and stretchers and wheel chairs were arranged hurriedly so as to make a clear passageway from door to door, and at the last minute when the warning came that the President was coming, those that could were got on to their feet to stand at attention, and those that could not rise got They were all in uniform,

there to be halled by all of Paris in a frenzy of enthusiasm and to be acclaimed as Caesar only was acclaimed in the capitol of Rome, and he carried himself magnificently in those hours, but one wonders if the riddle of his failure to carry his own Nation to back him in his noble endeavor for interna tional peace had not its unswer in moments

> into contact with a teacher who see interests of his pupil. The Ever-Raising Standard limits where motorcars now greater than ever before in this country, but the standard of such work is higher than it has ever been heretofore, and it is

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

become familiar.
"This condition, which is to be commended

for the spread of musical knowledge which

t connotes, makes it very difficult for the

young artists and often brings discourage-

ment upon them. Its real effect and the value of it should be to make them de-termined to work all the harder and to

bring themselves to the utmost limit of per-fection which their abilities will allow.

Preparing for the Opera

in the operatic field. The day is past when

he only requirement is a fine voice. Today

there must be, of course; but the day is

natter how marvelous his voice, how ther-

ough his training or how superbly he could sing 'Lohengrin,' for example, from the

score, would ever get a chance to take the

part on the operatic stage.

"Vocal teachers should bear these things in mind. Today the young aspirant for operatic honors is judged by the standards.

Caruso, Plancon and the De Reszkes

What chance, therefore, has a beautiful voice of obtaining a hearing when its owner

lacks a knowledge of the language and a

befitting stage presence for the roles he

wants to assume?
"On this matter of languages alone, how

many vocal instructors are there who teach

have a thorough knowledge of the Italian. French and English languages, at least, and

the mastery of these tongues requires an un-

the mastery of talent as a linguist and usual amount of talent as a linguist and an equal amount of hard work. The lan-

gunges must be mastered; a smattering of

them will not suffice and the arias cannot be

sung convincingly if learned by rote. The full command of them is required because

the singer, in order to not his part well,

must understand what all the other parts

"Operatic acting is another requirement. In Philadelphia and in most other American

cities there is not today a single institution

obtain the instruction which is necessary to acquire what the finished operatic artist knows as routine. The Philadelphia Operatic Society has done much, but no

non-professional organization can turn out

societies is one of their greatest drawbacks

If a person does not like the manner in which he is told to sing or act he may quit

he goes to an operatic school he generally sticks to it because he is paying for instruc-

tion and he does not want to lose what he

The Remedy

only way in which we may hope to produce our own artists is to have in each large city

an opera supported by the municipality and

giving opera on an elaborate scale, the city

to meet the almost certain deficit, because

as opera is given today the expenses are so

great as to make opera almost impossible

artists should be paid a reasonable sum for their services and strict discipline enforced,

which would be an easy matter under these

the young American singer will no longer

the young American singer to show what have to ask for an opportunity to show what he can do. He will no longer have to seek;

the reason Senator Penrose has installed a moving-picture outfit in his Washington

home is because he is a movie fan; pre-ferring rather to believe his mind demands

some variation of the atereotyped declara-tion that his visitors were making social calls and politics was not discussed. Hence-

forth they will go to see some particular picture. What chances to be filmed beside

the main rect is, of course, nobody's busi-

Following an attack on a white woman,

on the contrary, he will be sought."

Then, as the 'routine' became effective

We refuse to accept the statement that

for private individuals or companies.

"The remedy for this condition and the

without any pecuniary loss to himself.

The lack of disciplinary powers in such

which the ambitious young singer may

Philadelphia

are saying and doing.

finished operatic artists.

has already paid.

unintelligent.

languages, the first essential of the

To sing in the opera the singer must

past when a man of small physique.

appearance counts for fully as much.

on the operatic stage.

opera?

is here that m

"It is probable that the original goal for

"But the young student generally fails to

PAUL VOLKMANN

On the Outlook for the American Vocalist THE outlook for the American vocalist from the professional standpoint is brighter now than it ever has been in the past, and the future holds still even greater promise, says Paul Volkmann, one of Phila-delphia's best-known singers and teachers, and who is thoroughly familiar with musi-

cal conditions here and abroad. "It certainly looks as though the best musical environment in the world is gradually centering in the United States," said Mr. Volkmann, "and, of course, the heart of this environment is the great cities, such as Philadelphia. New York, Chicago and Boston. In these places as well as in the country at large the musical spirit is fostered by the great orchestras and the smaller concerts and recitals, both instrumental and

realize that the greatest artists are the product of years and years of the hardest kind of work and of opportunities for study which we in this country did not enjoy vocal.
"As to the vocalist, it may be safely said before the war to the extent which we that the season of summer operas given in Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis and the series of operatic sketches such as those performed at Willow Grove and other great recreation every singer who ever studied is the opera, rks have created a deeper n former years. The attendance has been mitted that well might be laid at the door larger and the interest displayed more inof the teacher. This is because much more than a fine voice is demanded for success

tense. Opportunities to Be Greater

"Naturally, all these things have a strong reaction on the musical propensities of the younger generation, and they cause the operatic field to be looked upon with far greater favor. Of equal importance is the fact that the result will be the spread of opera, and therefore a much larger number of opportunities for the aspiring vocalist to receive a trial as to what he or she can do

in this difficult line of endeavor.

"The great trouble with the American students of music is that they do not realize the necessity of taking their work with the utmost seriousness, a frame of mind which is as essential to success as the possession of a natural voice. They have the voices and the ambition, but few of them will devote the time and the mental effort required for

their work. "The average student spends a year or two in the most enthusiastic and energetic study, but many of them fail to realize when they are in an artistic atmosphere that they

lack concentration. 'Very frequently a promising candidate for the opera or the concert stage is influthem will stop studying to teach or do other remunerative work when their real natural abilities are only partly developed and when have attained only a small proportion of the heights which they might have reached with a few years more of study and con-centration. They realize the great expendiure of money required to reach their goal and also they see the enormously high stand which are set before them artisticallythe highest standards in the world-and then

Church Work Possible

ance.

"The churches of the United States offer a tremendous help to the aspiring young tist, both financially and actistically. It is true that the standard of church has kept even pace with the musical advance in the country, and that it is by no means so easy as formerly to obtain a church position, and when it is obtained the stand-

ard set is very high, "This standard of singing, like all the other musical standards of the country, is constantly being raised. Religious work such as oratorios are now performed by church choirs with a solo quartet and led by the organist which only a few years ago it was considered could only be performed by a choral society which had devoted a long time to the preparation of the composition. And they are admirably performed, too.
"Church positions, therefore, not only

offer the young vocalist an opportunity to pay a part of his expenses while studying, but, if they are filled in the proper manner. really give a great chance for the student to advance in the art. It also gives him an opportunity to learn masterpieces of choral composition which he would not get much of outside of this place. Besides, it gives a rare chance for the singer to prepare for concert work.

Study in America

"As to the cultivation of the voice, I believe that a student who will really work has just as good an opportunity to make himself an artist of renown in this country as by going abroad. It must be admitted that the student who goes abroad generally applies himself for some reason or other more diligently than the one who remains here for his musical education; but with equal interest and energy the one who studies here has just as good apportunities as he who goes across the water, often to come are more for the dollar-sign than for the

"The opportunities for concert work are

The guy who didn't register on Saturday has no more say-so than a Democrat. Field and Nursery Note.-Baby Bunt-

constantly being raised. This standard has been set so high in the homes by the gen-eral use of the talking machine and the larger number of concerts each season that Rehoboth Beach, Del., can't see the difference between a dead whale and a white elephant. when the young singer appears publicly he is judged by the work of the greatest artists in the world, with which his auditors have "So come kiss me, sweet and twenty," says Peace to the delegates of the big Pow-ers at the Disarmament Conference,

SHORT CUTS

ing was probably making a sacrifice hit.

A noted English psychologist says that one way to avoid apoplexy is to tell the truth. But there are very evidently other WBYB. We are all Buddies today; the boys who fought and those whose hearts were

right but whose knee-joints were a little too stiff for work in the trenches. The Quincy, Mass., girl who tells Congressman Herrick that he lacks pep, but says she is willing to marry him, probably intends to give him what he lacks.

One trouble with indirect taxation is that it grows in the dark; and that the consumer pays more when he is lulled into the belief that he is paying nothing.

The idea of some mathematically minded prohibition enforcement officers is that the Eighteenth Amendment is four and a half times as important as the Fourth.

this a subtle attack on the lager beer industry?

ward F., suing for divorce, says she threw hot mush in his face and it was three days

before he could stir about. What he doubtless longed for was the milk of human kindness. The Texas cowboy, "perfect man," has now refused to meet the New York model, "perfect woman," who announced her willngness to mate with him, and the "perfect family' is still occupying a flat and kitchenette in futurity. The pair will even-tually, if Nature takes her usual course.

dame, appears to abhor perfection as she is said to abhor a vacuum.

1. Who ran for the vice presidency on the Democratic ticket headed by Bryan in

Who was Cotton Mather?
Who filled the post of director general
of the railroad administration while

What is the meaning of the word amerce!

Blaise Pascal, the French philosopher, de-clared "If the nose of Cleonatra had been shorter the whole face of the earth would have been changed."

a compound of iron and oxygen.

The first professor of chemistry in the United States was Benjamin Rush, who studied under John Black at the University of Edinburgh, and on his return to Philadelphia became professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania.

5. The first message spoken over the tele-phone at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, where the invention, then a striking novelty, was exhibited in 1876, was "HI diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle, block that and the fiddle; please finish that. The words, addressed to a hearer at the

The German Finance Ministry proposes to tax fat men—so much for every inch more than the average waist measure. Is There are practical couples who can the mush after the first few spooning weeks of the honeymoon. Not so with Daisy Work, of Harrisburg. Her husband, Ed-

choose as their partners their physical op-posites with as many as several physical imperfections; for Nature, the queer eld

What Do You Know?

2. When was the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria assassinated at Sarajevo?
3. What is the estimated number of ships in the world?
4. What is their estimated tonnage?

the railroads were under Government 7. Who wrote the comedy "Pygmalion and

In what book of the Bible is there all injunction against the wearing of men's clothing by women and of women's clothing by men?

Name two noted works of Dante.

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

"Aqua regia" is a combination of nitric acid and muriatic acid, which because of its power to dissolve gold, the "rex metallorum" or "king of metals" of the ancients, was called "aqua regia." o the royal water.

The words, addressed to a hearer at the other end of the wire, about a mile away, were spoken by William Thomson, afterward Lord Kelvin, the famous British scientist.

6. The first name of Bergson, the French philosopher, is Henri.

7. Daniel Boone, the American pioneer, was born in 1735 and died in 1820.

8. A gudgeon is a small fresh-water fish used as balt. The word is also a synenym for a credulous person or, collequially, a "sucker."

9. The letter "x" has been called the "shyest letter in the alphabet," because it saidom starts anything.

a Point Breeze mob beat up an innocent colored man under the mistaken idea that he was her assailant. Mobs are always The Brooklyn Bridge was completed 1883.